

Investigation of the Sumner Assault.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House Committee of Investigation waited on Mr. Sumner to-day in discharge of their duty regarding the recent assault. He was in bed, but gave his testimony, and was also cross-examined. He was unable to sit up during the visit of the committee, but did so a short time to-day. He is still very weak, and his physicians counsel him not to move out of the house for a week.

The following is Mr. Sumner's statement on Thursday, the 22d of May. After some formal business a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. Geyer, Mo., when, according to usage and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned. Instead of leaving the chamber with the rest at the adjournment, I continued in my seat occupied with my pen.

While thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to consult with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me, I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and, with my legs under the desk, continued writing.

"My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other objects, that though there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced.

"As I looked up, with my pen in my hand, I saw a tall man, whose countenance was not familiar, standing directly over me, and at the same moment I caught these words: 'I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine.' While these words were still passing from his lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose sight of him. I no longer saw my assailant, nor any other person or object in the room.

"What I did afterward was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defense. With my head already bent down, I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk which was secured to the floor, and then pressing forward while my assailant continued his blows. I have no other consciousness until I found myself ten feet forward in front of my desk lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman whom I soon recognized by voice and manner as Mr. Morgan, of New York.

"Other persons there were about, offering friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and I thought, also my assailant, standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me there I have no recollection.

"As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. Ellidell, of La., who retreated, but I recognized no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. I have a vague impression that Mr. Bright, President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after.

"I desire to add that besides the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words 'old man'; but these are so enveloped in the mists which ensued from the first blow that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not."

On cross-examination Mr. Sumner said that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

In answer to another question Mr. Sumner replied: That what he had said of Mr. Butler was strictly responsive to Mr. Butler's speeches.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—The intelligence from Kansas is so confused and contradictory that there is no means of obtaining a clear account of the transactions.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express extra, received on the 26th instant, confirms the destruction of the town of Lawrence. After the marshal had entered the town and made all the arrests he had writ for, he turned his posse over to Sheriff Jones, whose attempt to make arrests was resisted by the people, who fired on his men. Jones then cannonaded and set fire to the hotel and Herald of Freedom office, destroying both. The artillery were still firing and the fire spreading when the messenger left. A few lives were lost.

An extra of the Kansas City Enterprise of the 22d says: Sheriff Jones took about twenty men into Lawrence, and at his demand Gen. Pomeroy surrendered all the rifles and cannon he could collect, for which Jones gave a receipt.

Sheriff Jones requested Mr. Eldridge to remove his furniture from the hotel, which he declined, when the posse entered and carried most of it into the street. Jones gave express orders that no private property should be injured, particularly Gov. Robinson's house was not to be touched, but after a portion of the posse left the house was burned.

During the excitement one man was shot and another was killed by the falling of the hotel walls. Gen. Pomeroy was at liberty in Lawrence.

TESTIMONIAL BY VIRGINIANS TO MR. BROOKS.—We learn from the Petersburg Express that a large meeting of the students of the University of Virginia was held on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the recent attack of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks on Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate chamber. Several very eloquent speeches were delivered, all of which fully approved the course of Mr. Brooks, and a resolution was passed to purchase for Mr. B. a splendid cane. This cane was to have a heavy gold head, and also bear upon it a device of the human head, badly cracked and broken.

THE NEW EUROPEAN POLICY.

There is a little addressance, as usual, in the policy enunciated by the Parisian conference. Without accrediting the United States with the true and legitimate principle of reform advanced by our government, which was to declare that the neutral flag should cover neutral goods and all articles not contraband of war, the conference has adopted it; and by way of fortifying their own commercial interests in the event of a war with the United States, they have extended the principle to the flag of belligerents. Thus, if France and England were to go to war, the commerce of the two nations would continue uninterrupted, not only with other nations, but between themselves. The commercial marine of one country would have access to the ports of the other, under, perhaps, a little more stringent law of search. The effect of all this would be to confine the operations of war to the destruction of war property, such as ships and armaments of war; the destruction of human life on land and sea; the bombardment of the towns and cities of an enemy; and such other mischief as could possibly be effected without actually suspending commercial privileges and intercourse.

Of course the United States is not bound by any act of the Parisian conference. We are as free to adopt or reject the principle we have heretofore avowed now as we were before the action of the conference. And when we discern the special purpose of the added policy, which exempts the commerce of belligerents, we may well hesitate before making any change in our own. The fact is, though it does not seem to be immediately recognized, that the action of the Parisian conference, without a special clause abolishing privateering, absolutely effects such a result. Leave commerce entirely free during a state of war, and what is there to induce or reward privateering? There will be no attempt on the part of privateers to seek prizes in the capture of an enemy's vessels of war. And it is very certain that in the event of a war between England and the United States the advantages arising from the Parisian policy would be altogether on the part of the former. It is not, either in a time of peace or war, to the interest of the United States to expend its resources upon a large naval armament. The restoration of peace would throw out of commission all the added naval force war might bring into service. And if we were governed by the Parisian policy, war would require us to establish for the time being a naval power equivalent to that of our enemy, whoever it might be. In view of these facts it becomes us to maintain the self-made independent and individual national policy we have heretofore asserted. And at once and resolutely to determine our future principle of action, with direct reference to the decisions of the Parisian conference.

It is worthy of notice that the general principle which exempts the neutral flag from the exclusive policy of war will only have the effect to transfer the commerce of belligerents to the hands of neutrals, and thus in a great measure to abate privateering. The ships of belligerents will to a considerable extent change hands, really or nominally, for the time being; and trade and commerce keep up almost as lively an intercourse amidst the smoke of war as in time of peace. Thus our own theory will sufficiently conflict with our own interest without accepting that of Paris. The system of privateering, heretofore so effective an arm of our war service, must become inoperative if we consent to forbid the palubon upon which it thrives. In our case that would be suicidal, and what seems to be in conflict with an ameliorative policy is really essential to our best defense. We can live upon our own resources easily, comfortably, luxuriously, if it were desirable; and in the event of war with a leading nation of Europe we could inflict the reverse wound by assailing its commerce through an efficient system of privateering.—Baltimore Sun.

ANTI-SLAVERY JEREMIADES. The attempts of the Northern Abolitionists in their numerous meetings to make a martyr of Charles Sumner on account of his richly deserved thrashing for his foul-mouthed insolence and filthy slanders upon the South and her best and truest sons, cannot fail to produce an intense disgust in the communities where such ridiculous demonstrations have taken place. It is a man, because he happens to wear and to disgrace Senatorial robes, privileged to play the slauderer with impunity, and to go unwhipped of justice, however atrocious his conduct may have been. We do not so read the Constitution nor the spirit of our political and social institutions. It is undoubted that Mr. Brooks, impelled by the highest motives, sought to punish the offender elsewhere than in the Senate Chamber, but circumstances prevented him. Where was the mighty wrong in inflicting the punishment in the Senate chamber, which was then like any other place, as the body was not in session? What right have the House to take cognizance of a private quarrel beyond its jurisdiction? The proposition adopted by Massachusetts abolitionists, that the House should expel Mr. Brooks, is the most ridiculous that can be imagined. The good sense of the nation will soon regard the whole matter in its true light, and the people will view with disgust an attempt to create an awful excitement throughout the confederacy because Senators, who outrages decency and propriety, are punished as they deserve. The attempt to make a martyr of Sumner will prove a monstrous abortion.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

THE CHALLENGE.—We learn that General Lane, of Oregon, was yesterday the bearer of a challenge from Hon. P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, to Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. The letter of Mr. Brooks, we learn, concludes thus: "I, therefore, hold myself at liberty by this note to request that you will inform me without delay where and when, outside of this district, a further note will find you." Gen. Wilson replies: "I characterized, on the floor of the Senate, the assault upon my colleague as 'brutal, murderous and cowardly.' I thought so then. I think so now. I have no qualifications whatever to make in regard to those words. I have always regarded Jewling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the rights of self-defense in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter."—Washington Star.

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG: THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1856.

OCCEOLA Is in type, and will appear next week. A press of other matter leaves us no alternative.

Speech of Col. Pickens. We have barely space to call attention this week to the speech of Col. Pickens before the late Columbia Convention. It contains the history of parties, and should find patient reading from all who wish to keep informed on the politics of our country.

BOQUET. While the trio who shape the destinies of the Spartan have Rebecca's of their own, they have not yet so fallen into the mire and yellow leaf that they love the beautiful, whether in nature or art. They still possess hearts to be touched with gentle attentions, eyes to be gratified with the lovely objects clustering on earth, and enough of former gallantry to do grateful homage to the fair Miss E., who transmitted to their sanctum a magnificent bouquet.

COURT OF EQUITY. Chancellor Johnston opened the Court in the Presbyterian Church on Monday, with promise of more than the usual amount of business. While his honor is exact in forms and details, his personal bearing is so kindly and good humored, that solicitors and suitors will bow with more deference to his decrees, even if contrary to expectation and interest.

SUMNER'S STATEMENT. In another place we give Sumner's statement to the committee of the House. Its veracity is impugned in the Senate debate, and the reader can draw his own inferences as to reliability.

Dr. B. M. Palmer. We learn that Dr. B. M. Palmer, now a professor in the Columbia Theological Seminary, intends resigning his position, to accept the call of a Presbyterian Church in New Orleans—the First Church, we believe. He will remove shortly after the meeting of the Synod in the fall.

BATTALION REVIEW. We attended at Rowland's on Saturday to witness the fall movements of the Upper Battalion of our Regiment, and regret that we cannot designate each captain and company separately. At the hour appointed the line was formed by Adjutant Webber, who afterwards turned it over to the command of Major McDowell. Everything being ready for the review, Col. S. M. Snoddy, at the head of his staff and the field officers of the Lower Battalion, rode in review along the front and rear of the line, inspecting with no unpractised eye the appointments of each man. Returning to position, the troops were changed from line into column, and were reviewed by the Colonel on the march. A variety of field evolutions were then executed with considerable skill and precision, under command of Maj. McDowell, who showed himself an accomplished officer and gentleman. After completing the "evolution" the column was marched to the headquarters of the Colonel, when T. Stobo Farrow, Esq., on behalf of the reviewing officer, addressed to the Battalion a stirring and appropriate speech. He complimented them on their proficiency in discipline, and assured them that these assemblages were not designed merely to enable officers to strut out in martial trappings, but imparted large and permanent advantages, preparing them for the execution of maneuvers inseparable from war, and familiarizing them with the use of arms necessary to the maintenance and perpetuation of liberty. In view of the threatening aspect of affairs in Kansas, the military spirit of the State was eulogized, and the daring and courage of the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico were indicated as the main basis of the same system. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton was mentioned, with the other questions at issue between the United States and England, as affording no security for peace with that power, and their patriotism invoked to stand ready to respond to the call of their country, or in vindication of those domestic institutions not less dear or less endangered. With the thanks of the Colonel for their soldierly bearing Mr. Farrow closed, and the Battalion was dismissed.

We were pleased to see a large attendance on the ground, and a full proportion of ladies. Another feature of the day pleased us much: We saw no bowlers, no rowdies, no drunkards. We hope to see all martial fields as free from such scenes as Rowland's.

RANSAS. The following despatches contain the latest news from the contested ground: "St. Louis, May 30.—A correspondent of the Republican, at Independence, Wednesday, says that eight pro-slavery settlers at Potawatimie Creek were killed by the Free State men, and the other settlers had asked aid from Shannon. All was quiet at Lawrence, Leocompton and Franklin, Kansas, May 31.—General Pomeroy has escaped from Lawrence, and is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow.

A meeting is called to assemble in Kansas City on June 22, to consider measures to be taken relative to the burning of the American Hotel at Lawrence. The building is said to have been owned by the Emigrants Aid Society.

St. Louis, May 31.—Col. Eldridge has arrived from Lawrence, bound East, to denounce damages from the Government for the destruction of his property at Lawrence.

Gov. Reeder came down the Mississippi on a deck hand, and landed at St. Charles, where he crossed into Illinois. His trunk was left at Atchison, and he said to certain letters from parties East, involving him in a conspiracy against the State.

And there is another consideration which Gen. Wallace has not overlooked, that is of primary importance. The military schools combine the training of the body and the mind.

"We talk of classical schools. Why these military schools are only a return towards the educational system of antiquity—when the school was simply the preparation of life, and the first principles of the citizen's duties were held to be the elements of education.

"And do not think that Gen. Wallace has over-estimated the value of the principle of education and subordination, as an essential part of the military education. It has been well said, in more countries than one, that it is only when boys learn to obey, that men learn how to command. And out of the bosoms of these schools of obedience the State will get a harvest of brave and sturdy spirits, who have learned that in discipline there is equally honor, strength and success."

The Canadians are agitating the question of having an ambassador at Washington.

THE PRACAS IN THE SENATE.

The Brooks question absorbs all others just now in the public mind and papers. To satisfy the interest thus awakened, however ephemeral the excitement, we give in another place the debate in the Senate, growing out of it.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News, on the 25th, has the following paragraph: "Mr. Wilson's friends look upon Judge Butler's expression of regret in the open Senate at the use of the term 'murder,' which had slipped from him, as a concession to Mr. Wilson, and say that any how Henry of Massachusetts would not be justified in fighting an old man like him."

"Mr. Toombs, rumor says, has challenged Mr. Wade for his remarks relative to his (Mr. Toombs') expression of belief that Sumner had got what he deserved. But there is no prospect of a fight there."

On the 29th Brooks challenged the redoubtable Senator Wilson, for designating the attack on Sumner "brutal, cowardly, and murderous." He declined the summons, because violative of law and inclination, but held himself ready to repel personal attack. Watson Webb, who has sneaked out of responsibility on his own account, pushes Wilson forward, and endorses him as a "fighting man."

Although Sumner is represented North as in a critical condition, Washington letter-writers affirm it is utterly untrue. A gentleman who saw him on the 30th says he appeared entirely easy, though still suffering with soreness about the head. A later report states that erysipelas had attacked Sumner, which is probably independent of the coming.

Special committees had been appointed in the Senate and House to investigate the question of privileges. The Senate Committee reported on the 28th ult. that they had no jurisdiction beyond complaint to the House, and their report was adopted and transmitted. The House Committee reported on the 30th, recommending the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, and also Messrs. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Mr. Kent, of our State.

Intense excitement continues at the North, and the negro worshippers are tearing capital from the original currency. Meetings are being held wherever sympathizers exist, adopting resolutions denunciatory of Brooks and the South. As an offset, the people of our own State, while not in all instances approving the assault of Col. Brooks, yet think that Sumner deserved all he got and acquit B. of blame, and testify their unshaken regard by resolutions, and a testimonial more substantial. Indeed, though not after the former similitude, Col. B. is likely to be a better cased man than his victim, and to be provided with an efficient weapon for each separate abolitionist now holding a seat in Congress.

For ourselves, as a matter of taste, we dissent to the propriety of these presentations, while we would cordially sustain Mr. Brooks in the trying circumstances of his position. Should the House, through its free soil majority, enforce the extreme penalty recommended, his district must endorse him back with the ballot approval of every voter within its limits.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON. On the 26th ultimo the Secretary of State informed Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, that his diplomatic relations with the Government of this country had ceased, and that the President had also revoked the exequaturs of the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, for their complicity in the enlistments for the English army; but the formal announcements, for commercial reasons, was deferred till after the sailing of the Asia, to allow time for the subsidence of the panic likely to affect commercial circles in the North.

On the reading of the President's message on this subject in the Senate, on the 29th, a debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Mason, Cass, Toombs, and Butler took part—Mr. Toombs giving the opinion that, if the Government was satisfied with the explanation of England, Mr. Crampton should not have been dismissed. Mr. Butler thought it would have been better to have dismissed Mr. Crampton as soon as his complicity in the matter was discovered. Mr. Mason complimented the ability of Mr. Mason in the correspondence; while Gen. Cass, touching the probability of an interruption of peaceful relations, thought that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, unless England was determined to go to war.

There are two facts in our present information leading to opposite conclusions. One is the alleged agreement between Messrs. Crampton and Marcy to defer for three days the promulgation of the dismissal, delaying by that period the reception of the news in England; and the other, that Mr. Crampton had closed up the Legation entirely, leaving no attaché at Washington to keep open even an unofficial intercourse. If the former be true, the latter must be false; if the reverse be the real state of the case, it would go to show that such instructions had reached the Legation from London, and how likely so remote a probability as we had supposed. While it is a grave matter to dismiss a high diplomatic functionary, we think Mr. Crampton had rendered himself so obnoxious, in the eyes of Americans, and in the eyes of the leading American statesmen on questions in dispute between the two governments, as to render his dismissal an act of imperative necessity.

THE COMPENS BILLFIELD. The Charleston Courier is somewhat premature in its announcement of the purchase and conveyance to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, by the ladies of Spartanburg, of one acre of ground, embracing the monument on the field of Cowpens. The plan is maturing, and the execution of all formalities will shortly be completed. It is a fact that the thing will be done, and that is next to reality.

A meeting of influential gentlemen was held on Friday to appoint committees at the different election precincts to procure subscriptions for erecting an iron rail enclosure around the Monument. The proceedings, and the gentlemen designated for the purpose, will be found in another column, to which we invite attention. It is also hoped that each one thus appointed will consider the object associated with such patriotic motives as to induce prompt and energetic effort. We have developed on other and nobler hands the perpetration of the memory of a battlefield within our limits, and less cannot be expected of us than its preservation by an imperishable and ornamental safeguard. It will be seen that from our wealthiest and best known citizen has been drawn the committee to superintend the erection of the railing and account for the faithful disbursement of the funds, and entire confidence may therefore be placed in the integrity of the scheme. The sum expended from each is small, and we doubt not that long before the day fixed for returns enough will be known of the amount likely to be realized to justify the committee in contracting for the work.

As additional stimulus, it is expected that the surviving participants in the war of 1812, in the Districts of Spartanburg, Union, York, and Laurens, and perhaps from remoter points, will be present, in the uniform of that day, to lay the cornerstone and commence the work. Thus cheered on, we confidently look for no other than a favorable result and a speedily completed good work.

Cor. Orr—Our Representative, Col. Orr, has lately suffered from an attack of neuralgia in the back, but had so far recovered as to speak for Cincinnati on the Friday last. He was started for the President of the National Convention.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Notice having been previously given through the papers of the District, a meeting was held on Friday last, to take steps towards erecting the Cowpens Monument with iron railing, and otherwise improving the grounds.

On motion of Rev. J. G. Landrum, Hon. G. Cannon was requested to act as Chairman, and T. Stobo Farrow as Secretary.

All present being fully alive to the importance of carrying out the object of the meeting, there was no need for persuasion, and, consequently, no time was taken up in making speeches.

Rev. J. G. Landrum moved that Committees be appointed to take up subscriptions for the different sections of the District, as laid off by the election precincts.

In accordance with which motion, the following gentlemen were appointed:

Spartanburg—Maj. G. W. H. Logg, T. J. Blott, Gen. O. E. Edwards, A. T. Cava, T. Stobo Farrow, L. P. Anderson, James Drummond, D. A. Clamborn.

York—Mellison Luskman, Jno. T. Rogers, J. H. Montgomery.

Woodruff's—F. S. Allen, Dr. C. P. Woodruff, Jona. Henson.

Birmingham—Col. W. H. Bagwell, Gen. B. F. Bates, Jno. Bomar, Jr.

Wilkinson—W. H. Lippincott, Joel Garrison, Thos. Lippincott.

Yonkers—W. Walker, A. S. H., Jas. Ewell, Jas. Struggles.

Catharine's—Sam Sumner, Capt. G. A. Smith, Dr. W. Smith.

Pooleville—Col. S. N. Ewins, Thos. Miller, Dr. Anderson, Rev. B. H. Bell.

Tomball's—Sam. Turner, J. S. Collins, Gen. A. C. Bomar.

Glenn Springs—R. A. Cates, W. S. Bubo, Gen. B. B. Foster.

Sumner's—G. T. P. Beckman, Dr. W. C. Kilgus, W. W. Hendricks, Dr. P. M. Wallace.

Knight's—Elias Wall, John Bullington, Henry Dadd.

Tolson's—Stephen Kirby, J. F. Sloan, W. J. Walker.

Wade's—W. J. Whitmore, P. Waters, J. H. Walker.

Thorn's—Rev. D. Struggles, Capt. J. Martin, Capt. Jas. E. R. Scraggs.

Greasy's—Patrick Hoy, H. P. Barry, Gen. N. S. Smith.

Grady's—A. B. Bunker, D. P. Ross, Gilbert Saratt.

Rolling Mill—Simpson Bobo, A. Simpson, A. E. Smith.

Clough's—Clough Mayberry, G. P. Richardson, Capt. W. S. Sear.

Rich Hill—Ratus Lancaster, Dr. S. Littlejohn, Col. J. B. Balfour.

Campbell's—Perry Earle, Maj. J. Bankston Davis, Alfred Bobo, Ed. Jackson.

Johns'—Martin O. Miller, J. Gearty, Dr. King.

Vernonville—Jas. A. Snoddy, Richard Balfour, Dr. A. Moore.

Lambert's—W. M. Grislum, J. D. Bivings, J. Lamborn.

Limestone Springs—Col. W. D. Camp, C. L. Clarke, Capt. L. Hernandez.

Moore's—T. G. Turner, O. P. Williams, P. Fays.

Presbyterian Assemblies.

We said last week, in general terms, that slavery was a subject of discussion in the Old and Constitutional Assemblies. We think the following extract from the Baltimore Sun places the New School action fully before the public:

"The Slavery Question.—The protracted discussion in the New School General Assembly at New York, on the subject of slavery, has terminated, though without any practical result as a result of the decision to print both the majority (which was adopted) and minority reports relative to the constitutional power of the assembly over the subject. The former bears a more liberal and moderate character, and is more particularly applicable to the discipline, to use an advisory power to revoke such offense when properly brought before it by complaint or otherwise. That the assembly has no jurisdiction power, but to harmonize and authorize. The latter bears a more radical and more reforming character; the latter is more in the manner prescribed in the constitution, viz by reference, appeal or complaint. The Journal of Commerce says:

"While the debate, throughout, was characterized by a Christian spirit, there was evidently a wide diversity of opinion, and strong emotion was excited. In the struggle between passion and judgment men longed through their tears. The power of the Christian principle was happily illustrated. Throughout the discussion a disposition was shown, on the part of leading minds, to avoid the extremes of fanaticism and adhere to the old conservative paths; wisdom and moderation prevailed. The result will be to harmonize and consolidate. The former has to be maintained, and the latter may be regarded as occupying stronger ground than before, and as possessing greater claim to confidence and respect."

The Southern Presbyterian, whose province it is to watch the proceedings of the Old School Assembly with more particularity than editors of secular papers, says the subject of slavery only came before the body "in connection with the reception of delegates from corresponding bodies. The delegate from the Massachusetts General Association, in reference to the slavery question within its jurisdiction, said that 'the churches under his Association did not sympathize with the ultraists, but held that slavery could not be further extended.' The Maine delegate avowed the deep and abiding hostility of the churches composing the General Conference of Congregational Ministers to the system as a whole, and thought the calm wisdom of the ministry should be directed in opposition to it."

To this the Moderator (Dr. McFarland) replied: "We find no fault with you for being anti-slavery. It is what we expect in the section I represent, but we think that we in the South know the evils of slavery better than you do, and that we can grapple with it better than you can."

It is proper to say that nothing but the best feeling characterized both Assemblies on this question.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND. WASHINGTON, May 29. A message from the President was received by both Houses of Congress, announcing the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and that the Consuls in the equatorial of the implicated Consuls. The message also enclosed Mr. Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon, dated 27th.

Mr. Marcy says the President had carefully considered the report of Lord Clarendon of the 20th April, and was much gratified by its conciliatory character, and desire to strengthen the friendly relations between the two governments, as well as the disclaimer of any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and to express regret that contrary to the intention and direction of the British Government there had been such an infringement. And the main complaint respecting her Majesty's government, which was a formal communication, was regretted, and the opinion of Lord Clarendon to the effect that the Minister, Earl Grey, and the Consuls in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati were not implicated in the calumnious matters, and therefore he regarded them as innocent as having no connection with this government.

The President had no demands to make upon the Majesty's Government in these proceedings, but in the case of the individuals as mentioned, he desired that their diplomatic relations with the government should cease.

In taking this step, however, he did not intend to make any interruption in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain, but to suspend the same in the case of those who had placed themselves in an unwelcome position in which they had placed themselves before the public. But we are sorry to see that the spirit manifested in his last production. Instead of profiting by a just chastisement, he allows his passions to get the better of his judgment, and in a most arbitrary manner throws off the indignities which might have passed him for what he seemed. We at least were unwilling to believe that he belonged to that class who vulgarly epithet as their most effective weapons when aggressed, and whose egotistical tastes prefer the odor of stony dials prepared by Beecher, served up by Sumner, and we are sorry to add dealt out by Carey, to any feast which the Latin or English classes afford.

A to Judge O'Neil, (for whom we have the highest respect) behind whom "Equal Justice" endeavor to shelter himself, we could, in justice to him, we believe, say that he has been made heartily sick by the use of the same nauseous language, and we are only surprised that "Equal Justice" did not profit by so worthy an example. "Equal Justice" is, however, inveterate. We fear he has taken the poison until it has ceased to affect him, and we shall have him in his deranged way, and all the benefits of the character implied in his own words. We decline to meet "Equal Justice" and his own self weapons better comporting the dignity of gentlemen, and until he has sufficiently repented the use of those which much better become the ale-house and drinking saloon. One word more, and a last one, to "Equal Justice," and let it be, we assure him, prompted by sincere compassion: Because "Schlemiel" sell you to the Arch Fiend.

There is a sentiment selected by "Equal Justice" from a Vindicator about which we would like to say a word. It is a graduate of the College, and not to be bound in its defence. And why? Because I am a graduate, say they, and not capable of giving an impartial opinion. Let us see how this beautiful philosophy works. According to this rule, a South Carolinian would not be allowed to defend the doctrines held by his own State; he could not give an impartial opinion? No, we must get some outsider, non-rating fanatic, to teach us what they are, and what they should be. No pro-slavery man must defend the institution of slavery; he is incapable of giving "an impartial opinion," he has "secret vows upon him," he is sworn to support it. No man must speak of his own church or its doctrines; his eyes are so blinded with prejudice that he cannot give "an impartial opinion." However sound his logic, however reasonable his deductions, they are worth nothing, because he speaks of his own church. Yet those of a different persuasion are at liberty to deride his doctrines, self as his belief, and call it "equal justice." It is "equal justice" with a vengeance. All we want is a fair discussion of the facts. Let the College be examined into, and if there are evils, let them be remedied, but don't let designing demagogues make it a hobby upon which they may ride into office.

On Tuesday night a meeting was held in Boston to raise \$100,000 for the Kansas rebel and traitors. Under such a banner as the following we doubt not it was accomplished:

"The Washington Sentinel says that Senator Sumner's abody shirt has been sent to Boston, and predicts ceremonies and a speech over it, similar to those over the dead body of Caesar."

EDUCATION.

To the Editors of the Carolina Spartan. GENTLEMEN: Believing that every tax-payer in the State has a right to express an opinion on the propriety or justice of every object for which appropriations are made by the General Assembly of the State, I will, with your permission, express my opinion freely on the appropriations made for educational purposes.

To come to a correct understanding of the subject under consideration, it is necessary to resort to figures, and though figures are but small strokes of the pen, in all money matters they constitute the most powerful arguments.

Up to December, 1851, the annual appropriation for the South Carolina College was about \$22,000, which, with an average sum of \$3,000 for buildings, made the sum total of \$25,000. The amount appropriated for all the poor children in the State was but \$37,500, a sum totally inadequate for the object, and that left the great majority of the poor without the advantages of education. Convinced that the liberality of the State was expended with a partial hand, the Legislature of that year doubled the appropriation for Free Schools, giving the College the usual amount, and thus it has remained since. To be convinced, however, of the great inequality still subsisting between the rich and the poor, it is necessary only to know the number of each.

The number of students now at the South Carolina College, according to information, does not exceed one hundred and twenty, of whom doubtless some are from other States, but desiring to be perfectly fair, open, and candid, we will give the College her highest average amount for the past four years, which will be about two hundred; for not more than one hundred and seventy have been of the State. Twenty five thousand dollars for one hundred and seventy students gives one hundred and forty-seven (\$147) dollars of the public money paid annually for each student at the South Carolina College. After the reader shall have looked over the preceding calculation, let him follow me in another. According to the last returns to the Legislature from the various Boards of Free Schools, the number of children taught on the free school fund was (17,410) seventeen thousand four hundred and forty; which, divided into the appropriation of 1854 (\$74,400) gives four dollars and twenty-six cents. Thus do we arrive at the astounding fact that from the public treasury there are paid for tuition of the rich and wealthy at College \$147 annually, and for the poor and needy \$4.26.

A stranger, on reading the foregoing statement, would reasonably inquire: How much does the State of South Carolina appropriate towards the education of the middle class? And, in reply, he is told not a cent, not a cent! Astonishment is pictured on his countenance, and well it may; for perhaps there is not another instance of such kind partiality throughout our widespread confederacy. We are a military people in South Carolina, and have any number of officers, from the Governor down to the orderly sergeant, and I will propose the question to any one of them, would it be politic under the just to disburse the whole of the military fund upon the right and left wings of our army, and not